CLOSED SHELF

MAR 24 1967

The People's Korea

No. 307 EVERY WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1967 (1951年8月22日第三種郵便物認可) ★ Price 15 yen (5 cents)

Korean Question Must Be Solved Independently

Foreign Public Repercussions to Premier Kim Il Sung's Reply on Korea's Unification

The letter of reply sent by Premier Kim Il Sung on Jan. 4 to Mr. Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, has evoked lively response abroad, KCNA reported on Jan. 12 and 15.

In the letter Premier Kim Il Sung once again clarified the firm stand of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the DPRK for the reunification of the country and the correct line for its accomplishment.

In Soviet Union

Soviet papers carried main contents of the letter together with commentaries. Under the title "Road to Korea's reunification," **"Pravda"** carried a gist of the letter, quoting the words "the unification question, the internal affair of the Korean nation, should be solved on the principle of independence free from any outside interference, in a democratic way and by peaceful means. The basic measures the Government of the Republic has invariably suggested for the reunification of the country is to establish a unified, democratic, central government by means of free North-South general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops."

"Sovietskaya Rossia" also printed a summary of the letter. Commenting on the reply letter. Soviet paper **"Izvestia"** expressed the support of the Soviet people for the just proposal of the DPRK Government and the struggle of the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

In Romania

Rumanian paper **"Scinteia"** introduced the letter under the headline "Korea's reunification is an internal affair of the Korean nation." The paper wrote: The letter stressed that the reunification of Korea is an internal question of the Korean people and, therefore, it can be realized by establishing a unified, democratic, central government by means of free North-South general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops. It fully laid bare the criminal acts of the South Korean authorities who have no concern for the country's unification. Rumanian papers **"Rominia Libera"** and **"Munca"** carried the letter under the titles "The question of Korea's reunification should be solved free from any outside interference" and "Country's reunification is the most pressing task of the Korean people," respectively.

In Czechoslovakia

The Czechoslovak News Agency **Ceteka** quoted the words of the letter that the withdrawal of foreign troops is a prerequisite to Korea's unification and that the basic way of reunification lies in establishing a unified, democratic, central government by means of free North-South general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

The news agency reported that Premier Kim Il Sung called for striving to accomplish the reunification in the present generation.

Czechoslovak paper **"Rude Pravo"** carried a gist of the letter.

In Vietnam

Vietnamese daily **"Nhan Dan"** carried a gist of the letter under the title "Premier Kim Il Sung clarified the just stand of the Korean Government on the question of the country's reunification."

In Poland

Polish paper **"Trybuna Ludu"** said that the basic way of unification consistently maintained by the Government of the DPRK is to establish a unified, democratic, central government by means of free general elections throughout North and South Korea after the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

The paper stressed that the stationing of the U.S. troops in South Korea and the U.S. policy of colonial enslavement are the chief obstacles to Korea's reunification. Therefore, reunification is unthinkable apart from the struggle for forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of South Korea and liquidating the U.S. colonial rule there.

In Hungary

Hungarian paper **"Nepszabadsag"** wrote that Premier Kim Il Sung's letter exposed the stubborn opposition of the South Korean authorities to the fair proposal of the DPRK Government for the country's unification. The DPRK Government, unlike its attitude toward the present treacherous South Korean authorities, hopes to hold unconditionally negotiations on the question of the country's unification with those political parties, organizations and individuals of South Korea who reject outside forces and desire the self-dependent unification of the country, the paper said.

Hungarian papers **"Magyar Nemzet"** and **"Nepszaba"** also printed the main contents of the letter.

In Germany

German paper **"Neues Deutschland"** wrote: In the reply letter Premier Kim Il Sung clarified that the withdrawal of all foreign troops is the prerequisite to the country's reunification and condemned the South Korean authorities for opposing categorically the sincere efforts of the DPRK to restore the national reunion of Korea.

Reporting on the letter, the German News Agency **ADN** quoted the letter as following: "Should an independent regime be set up in South Korea, too, or South Korea become neutral, there would actually be no big obstacle for our people to unify the country by themselves.

In Bulgaria

Bulgarian paper **"Rabotnichesho Delo"** published a

(Continued on page 2)

One Naval Vessel of U.S. Side Sent to Bottom

PYONGYANG, Jan. 19 (KCNA)—Naval vessels of the U.S. side have recently intruded into the coastal waters of our side on a number of occasions and committed hostile acts in gross violation of the Armistice Agreement.

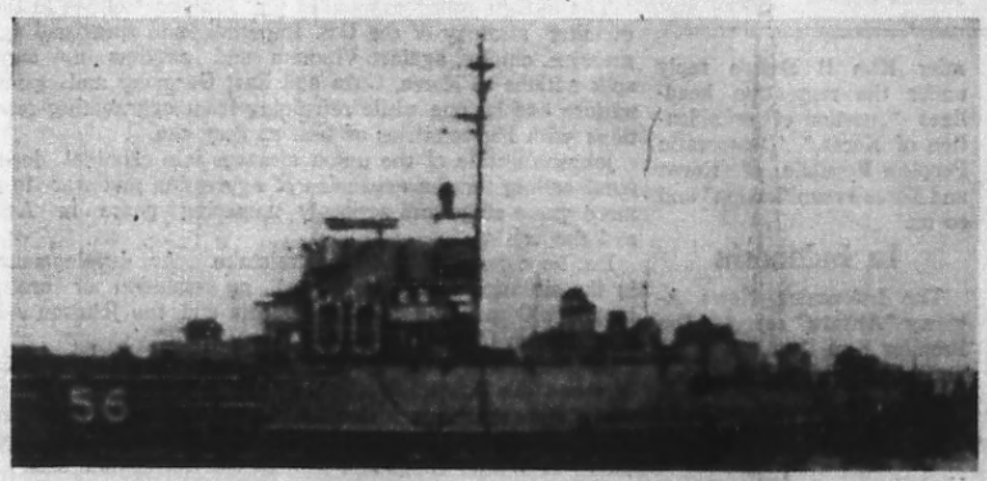
At 12 hours 20 minutes on Jan. 19, 1967, the enemy's escort ship No. 56 illegally intruded into the coastal waters of our side 128 degrees 26.3 minutes east longitude and 38 degrees 40.7 minutes north latitude, that is, 3.9 miles north of the military demarcation line and 3.5 miles off the coastline of our side, and perpetrated a hostile act against the northern half of the Republic.

The coastal battery of the heroic Korean People's Army dealt a powerful blow to it as a self-defence measure and sent it to the bottom of the sea at 14 hours 30 minutes.

Defence Minister Greets KPA Coastal Battery

PYONGYANG, Jan. 19 (KCNA)--General Kim Chang Bong, vice-Premier and Minister of National Defence, greeted the crew of a coastal battery of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Shin Seung Oh belongs, who made a heroic feat in sinking, at 14 hours 30 minutes, Jan. 19, an escort ship of the U.S. side which illegally intruded into the coastal waters of our side and perpetrated hostile acts against the northern half of our Republic.

General Kim Chang Bong stressed that in face of the enemy's military provocations which have become more feverish than ever before, revolutionary vigilance and militant strain should be maintained and full preparations made for smashing any adventure of the enemy at one blow.



The U.S. escort ship No. 56 which illegally intruded into the coastal waters of the DPRK side on Jan. 19 and perpetrated a hostile act against the northern half of the Republic, was sent to the bottom of the sea by the Korean People's Army. (KCNA radiophoto)

Messages to Public Bodies Of the Congo (Kin)

Korean public organizations expressed firm solidarity with their counterparts in the Congo (Kin) on the sixth anniversary of the murder of Partice Lumumba, national hero of the Congolese (Kin) people, and the third anniversary of their armed uprising against U.S. imperialism and its stooges.

The CC of the League of **Socialist Working Youth of Korea** sent a message to the **National Lumumba Youth Organization of the Congo (Kin)**. It warmly hailed the successes the people and youth of the Congo (Kin) have made in the armed struggle for national independence and liberation against the barbarous armed intervention of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, carrying forward the cause of Lumumba.

The message condemned the U.S. led imperialists and their lackeys who are massacring people and youth in the Congo (Kin) to stamp out their national liberation struggle.

In the future, too, the Korean youth and students will actively support and encourage the righteous anti-U.S. patriotic struggle of the people and youth of the Congo (Kin) and will march forward hand in hand with them in the common struggle against imperialism, stressed the message.

The CC of the **Korean Democratic Women's Union** also sent a telegram to the **Congo (Kin) Women's Organization.**

CLOSED SHELF

Basic Obstacle to Korea's Independent Unification—U.S. Aggressors

EDITORIAL

As was already reported in the 305th issue of the People's Korea, in his Jan. 4 reply letter addressed to Mr. Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, Premier Kim Il Sung made clear again the principled stand on independent unification of Korea and the aboveboard proposals for it, which the DPRK Government has consistently held fast to.

The reply on national unification has enjoyed the active support of the entire people in the North and South as well as the Korean citizens abroad, it has instilled confidence in the victory of the great cause of national reintegration into and illumined the only correct way to the Korean people who have suffered from indescribable mishaps and hardships owing to continued territorial division and national split for more than 21 years.

Moreover, the reply has caused great repercussions among the socialist countries and the newly independent countries, and enlisted the support and sympathy of the peace-loving people of the world, for it reclarified the only just and reasonable way to solve the Korean question.

Premier Kim Il Sung said in his reply that "we have all along proceeded from the position that the unification issue, a domestic problem of our nation, should be solved on the independent principle, in a democratic way and by peaceful means, free from the interference of outside forces."

It goes without saying that as the Korean question is an internal affair of the Korean people, it must be solved independently without the interference of any outside forces.

This is the immutable and consistent stand maintained by the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government.

The basic measures for national unification issue from this independent stand. That is to say, it is to set up a unified, democratic and central government by holding free general elections throughout North and South Korea on condition that all the foreign troops are withdrawn.

The DPRK Government has not only made sincere efforts to bring them to fruition, but also proposed time and again to the South Korean authorities to enforce a North-South confederation as a transitory step toward restoring severed national ties under the condition in which unification of Korea still remains unrealized, and made the suggestions aimed to realize economic and cultural intercourse, mutual travel and correspondence between North and South Korea.

But, the U.S. imperialists and the successive South Korean regimes turned down every proposal put forth by the DPRK Government.

Far from lending ears to the just and reasonable proposals, while barbarously suppressing the urgent demand of the South Korean people for independent unification of Korea, they have inflicted all sorts of fascist terror upon those who called for economic intercourse, personnel travel and postal exchange between North and South Korea, attaching on them a label of "opposing the state policy."

Never failing to insist upon the "U.N.-supervized elections," they went so far as to say that "North-South intercouse is premature" and that "it violates the Anti-Communist Law."

Unification by means of the "U.N.-supervized elections" they loudly talked about, means, after all, that they draw the outside forces into the internal affairs of the nation and that under the signboard of the "U.N." they expand the U.S. machinery of colonial rule to North Korea.

The situation prevailing today in South Korea clearly lays bare their real nature and ulterior motive.

After the conclusion of the "ROK-Japan Treaty," they have brought more and more the Japanese militarists into South Korea and stepped up miliarty exercises and hostile acts against the DPRK, thereby exacerbating tension in Korea and posing a threat to peace in Asia and the world. They made no scruple of dragooning South Korean middle-aged and youth into the shambles of the U.S. aggressive war in Vietnam as cannon fodder, even abusing the "U.N." flag.

As is mentioned above, a basic obstacle to unification of Korea is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. aggressor troops and their faithful lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi clique.

In order to accomplish independent unification of Korea, we must, first of all, force the U.S. aggressors to pull out of South Korea and oust traitors like Pak Jung Hi, a dyed-in-the-wool cat's-paw of both U.S. and Japanese imperialism.

Upholding the proposals of the DPRK Government for independent unification of Korea reclarified in the reply made by Premier Kim Il Sung, CHONGRYUN and Korean citizens in Japan will, in the future, too, strengthen the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle to promote independent unification of the country, firmly united themselves, irrespective of the differences of political views, ideology, religious tenets and past records.

The further continuation of the division of Korea between the North and the South means that the U.S. military bases in South Korea are strengthened and that there still remains the danger of a new war being ignited in Korea by the U.S. aggressors depending on the development of the aggressive war in Vietnam.

Therefore, the question of realizing independent unification of Korea is not only vital to the Korean people but closely related to peace in Asia and world peace as a whole.

We sincerely appeal to the peace-loving people of the world to render unqualified support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean people to force the U.S. aggressor troops to withdraw from South Korea and put an end to the split of the Korean nation.

Foreign Public Repercussions

(Continued from page 1)
summary of the reply letter under the caption "Korea's reunification is the No. 1 task."

In Japan

Premier Kim Il Sung's letter has been made widely known to the Japanese people.

Explaining the letter in detail, dividing it into six parts, **"Akahata"** cited the following part of the letter: "We have consistently made and are making all possible efforts for the accomplishment of the country's unification, the supreme task of our nation...The basic measures we have invariably suggested for the unification of the country are to establish a unified, democratic, central government by means of free North-South general elections following the withdrawal of all foreign troops."

In Algeria

Algerian papers **"El Moudjahid," "La Republique"** and **"Annasser"** also carried Premier Kim Il Sung's reply under the respective headlines "Question of reunification of Korea," "Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Korea's reunification" and so on.

In Indonesia

The Indonesian News Agency **"Antara"** reported on Premier Kim Il Sung's reply under the title "Korean question must be solved free from outside interference."

The letter was also carried by Indonesian dailies **"Sinar Harapan"** and **"Suluh Marhaen."**

Chairman Han Duk Su, Foreign Leaders Exchange Messages

Han Duk Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) sent new year's greetings to the leaders of the socialist countries and those of newly independent countries, and received reply telegrams from the leaders of the following countries:

* **Ho Chi Minh,** President of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.
* **Mehmet Shehu,** Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Albanian People's Republic.
* **Otto Gotsche,** Secretary of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic.
* Prince **Norodom Sihanouk,** Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
* **Gamal Abdel Nasser,** President of the United Arab Republic.
* **Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah,** Sheikh of the Sheikhdom of Kuwait.
* Marshal **Abdullah al-Sallal,** President of the Yemen Arab Republic.

Johnson's Message for War Escalation

U.S. President Johnson told a joint session of the U.S. Congress on the night of Jan. 10 that he "will stand firm in Vietnam" while continuing the "war against poverty and other social reform programs." And he asked Congress to "increase federal income taxes by a flat surcharge of 6 per cent."

His annual state of the union message to Congress makes it crystal clear that his Administration will go ahead with its last year's home and foreign policies, nay pursue them with added fervor.

Blaring out that the United States "must firmly pursue our present course, we will stand firm in Vietnam," he made clear his sinister intention to expand the war of aggression in Vietnam to a more grave stage. As he himself admits, close to 500,000 U.S. troops are participating in the Vietnam War. Only Johnson can answer the question how many more will be hurled in this year. But one thing is clear: He is pitching hard for a "favorable turn" in the Vietnam war to line up voters behind him in the 1968 presidential elections.

The Vietnam war which has already exceeded the peak year in the Korean War in the size of armed forces mobilized and military supplies, is fraught with the danger of expanding to the North, to the whole of Indo-China and, furthermore, to the Korean peninsula and other parts of Asia.

Johnson twaddled about regional cooperation among Asian nations, brining into the open Washington's scheme to knock together its satellites and puppets in this area in an anti-communist military alliance.

His policy of aggression in Vietnam and Asia as a whole proves that there is no change in the basic strategy of the U.S. imperialists to blockade and attack Asian socialist countries, head off the rapid growth of the revolutionary forces and maintain their colonial rule by amassing more troops in this area and mobilizing the Japanese militarist forces and other satellites and puppets.

A contrast to this is Johnson's honeyed words that in Europe the United States "avoided both the acts and the rhetoric of the cold war" and that its "objective is not to continue the cold war, but to end it," leaving no doubt as to the fact that the U.S. imperialists would continue their efforts to ease the European situation temporarily or maintain the status quo in order to concentrate their forces on Asian aggression.

Johnson said, "We are shaping a new future of enlarged partnership" and "we shall continue to hope for a reconciliation" expressing his wish to be on good terms with big countries in Europe and Asia. And toward Latin America he took a bellicose stand, bellowing that "we must now strike down the barriers to full cooperation among the American nations."

The foreign policy expounded by Johnson testifies to the cunning strategy of the U.S. imperialists to spearhead aggression, chiefly, against Vietnam and swallow up such split nations as Korea, Cuba and East Germany and small nations one by one while refraining from aggravating relations with big countries as best as they can.

Johnson's state of the union message is a criminal document calling for the expansion of aggression and war to a more grave stage and seriously menacing peace in Asia and the world.

But he committed one more mistake. As developments in the situation last year showed, no escalation or crafty tactics will save the U.S. imperialists and the Johnson Administration from the overall crisis.

Johnson's new message will tighten the noose around him and the U.S. imperialists.

His swashbuckling to build a "grand society" while continuing the war of aggression, proceeds from a wrong judgement, as Walter Lippmann pointed out. He should seek a solution not in pompous slogans or speeches, but in stopping the war in Vietnam and aggression in Asia and pulling out of this area, looking straight at reality.

Coal for Economic Construction And Defense Buildup

The miners at the Samsin Colliery carried out their coal production at a record rate of 153 per cent for the first four days of the year, and are excavating coal in excess of the plan.

The Samsin Colliery is situated in South Hwanghai Province facing the West Sea.

The members of the Chullima platoon of the Youth Opening, led by Hu Jong Hwan succeeded in speeding up drilling operations, a key problem in production hike. Kim Bok Hoon among the colliers made possible a 200 per cent accomplishment of the drilling plan by improving supports and explosives.

Aware of the importance of coal in economic construction and national defense, drillers including the Youth Drilling Platoon for Fatherland's Unification of the Kobang Opening launched a movement to blast, drill and produce coal at high speed, resulting in a 112 per cent accomplishment of many of their plans.

The eager drillers crowned their plan with success throughout the mine and furthermore accomplished the preparatory drilling plan at 146 per cent, and consequently managed to get a sufficient reserve of dynamite.

The coal miners including Wi Taik Suk and Li Heung Joo, members of an excavating company of the Kobangsan Opening, overfulfilled their plan by 74 per cent during the first four days of January, and moreover, the miners at the Sixth Opening produced coal far in excess of the plan.

It was once regarded as impossible to introduce any mechanization into the Samsin Colliery mainly because the mine contained a large amount of dangerous gas which may explode from any spark and further because the seams of coal are irregular. In fact, only 10 technicians were assigned to the mine.

Today, 10 years later, the mine is well equipped with up-to-date machinery plus hundreds of mining engineers.

Electrically-powered cars are busily pulling dozens of trucks from deep pits far below the surface, and in open-cast mines bucket excavators and large trucks are stripping and transporting black diamond in large quantities. On the other hand, the work of building tunnels, basic construction and preparatory drilling are briskly going on prior to stoping operations.

The technical group headed by Pak Jung Hwan have paid persevering efforts to improve the efficiency of excavating operation, enabling a notable increase in coal output to be achieved.

The engineers went among the colliers to help solve the pressing problems one by one. They make it a rule to work among the workers, talk with them about technical matters and learn from them. A plan to mechanize the transport of excavated coal from the mine was realized as a result of their daily close contact with the miners.

The technical group of the Samsin Coal Mine is discussing the plan for 1967.

Photo shows a scene of surface mining operation at the Samsin Colliery.

The engineers led by Pak Jung Hwan considered introduction of electrified transport to be not only a technical problem, but an important step toward reducing laborious excavating work and raising production.

Heated study and discussion followed among the miners and mining engineers, working out a new design to improve the ventilating facilities and provide fresh safety measures to prevent disaster due to gas explosion, cave-in, etc.

Mass discussion played a big role in developing the open pits. Initiating the mass debate, chief of the group Pak Jung Hwan talked with miners over a plan to build pits at the foot of the hill of the mine. The workers told the engineering chief that the Japanese had tried 40 years before to construct pits there but in vain, causing the bursting out of underground water, which claimed many lives owing to the subsequent collapse of the pits. So, they advised him to adopt surface mining, taking into consideration the fact that the surface earth on the coal deposits was thin.

On the basis of the recommendation of the workers, he led the group to investigate the hill, to conduct a surface mining-oriented excavation. As a result, the open pits turn now out 30 per cent of the total coal production of the mine.

Surplus Iron Ore Produced

The miners of the Jairyung Iron Mine accomplished their excavation plan for the first half of January at 130 per cent. The mine is located in North Hwanghai Province just south of Pyongyang and one of North Korea's biggest iron-ore producers. The Hasun Mine of the group announced a 111 per cent accomplishment of the plan for the same period. It is also located in the same province. The Moosan Mine of the same group, overlooking the Dooman River, also reported a surplus fulfilment of its excavation plan.

Symposium on Oil-Yielding Trees

The Forestry Council of the Academy of Sciences sponsored a gathering on oil-producing trees from Jan. 16-17, with participation of research groups at the Institute of Forestry, Biological Research Center, Hyesan Institute of Agriculture, Wonsan Agricultural College and Sariwon Agricultural College, researchers and other personnel concerned.

At the symposium, debate was focussed on a plan to plant oil-yielding trees on an acreage between 29 and 39 square kilometers.

Just Stand of DPRK Government On Unification Question of Korea (19)

U.S. Nation-Splitting Policy

The Three Foreign Ministers' Conference (the Soviet Union, the U.S. and Britain) was organized in December of 1945 further to discuss a series of the post-Second World War questions which were temporarily settled down at the Feburuary, 1945, Yalta Conference. The Conference settled down the procedures to create Korea as an independent state.

At the conference, the Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov made a proposal on the establishement of a provisional democratic government of Korea and ways and means for that purpose. The British Foreign Minister also endorsed the Soviet proposal.

The U.S., however, rejected the Soviet proposal and denied the establishment of an independent, democratic government of the Korean people. The U.S. insisted that the military rule be enforced in Korea till trusteeship is carried out, and that the trusteeship be enforced till the establishment of a Korean government.

Such an aggressive proposal by the U.S. side meant the rejection of the development of Korea as an independent sovereign state and meant also the expression of its open intention to enforce colonial domination over Korea. The aggressive machinations by the U.S. imperialists are nowadays fully explained by the fact that the U.S. is enforcing colonial rule over South Korea while turning it into its strategic base under the deceptive signboard of the "United Nations."

The U.S. scheme for colonization of Korea was also vividly expressed in its moves for the enforcement of the military rule in Korea. Assigned to disarm the Japanese militarists in the north of the 38th Parallel, the Soviet Army left all to the hands of the Korean People themselves. The August 20 of 1945 "Red Army Ordinance to the Korean People," said: "Given before you are freedom and liberation. Now everything is committed to your will."

The situation in the areas south of the 38th Parallel was quite contrary to this. Landing on the southern part of Korea on Sept. 7 of 1945, commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea R. Hodge declared on Sept. 9 that "you who are under my command must strictly observe my orders which are issued by the Supreme Commander of the U.S. forces and by me who is under his command." In his Ordinance No. 1, Gen. MacArthur said: "The occuption army under my command enforces from today military rule over the areas south of the 38th Parallel."

At the Three Foreign Ministers' Conference in Moscow, the Soviet proposal backed by the English support, was adopted.

Discontented at the Moscow Decision, the U.S. side began picturing the Moscow Decision as the road to international trusteeship more than the road to independence in the course of materializing the U.S.S.R.-U.S. Joint Commission envisaged to be set up in Article 4 of the Moscow Decision, thereby eventually making it impossible to carry out the Moscow Decision.

(To be continued)

Pak Clique Plan Additional Dispatch of Troops to Vietnam

The Pak Jung Hi clique scheme to throw more cannon fodder into the U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam this year.

Puppet South Korean Air Force commanders met in Seoul from Jan. 10 to seek "possibilities of sending Air Force units to South Vietnam."

The question of sending Air Force units was raised by Westmoreland, U.S. commander in South Vietnam, toward the close of last year.

Already on Jan. 5, the puppet Defense Minister and the chief of staff of the South Korean Air Force declared that "preparations have been made to send pilots for several squadrons at any time."

The South Korean Marines are undergoing military training for guerrilla warfare at a special training ground attached to the first landing division.

But the Pak Jung Hi clique are trying to keep all this in the dark. Because it may touch off the strong opposition of the South Korean public on the threshold of the "presidential" elections. Pak Jung Hi was once constrained to declare that "no more troops would be sent to Vietnam beyond the present level."

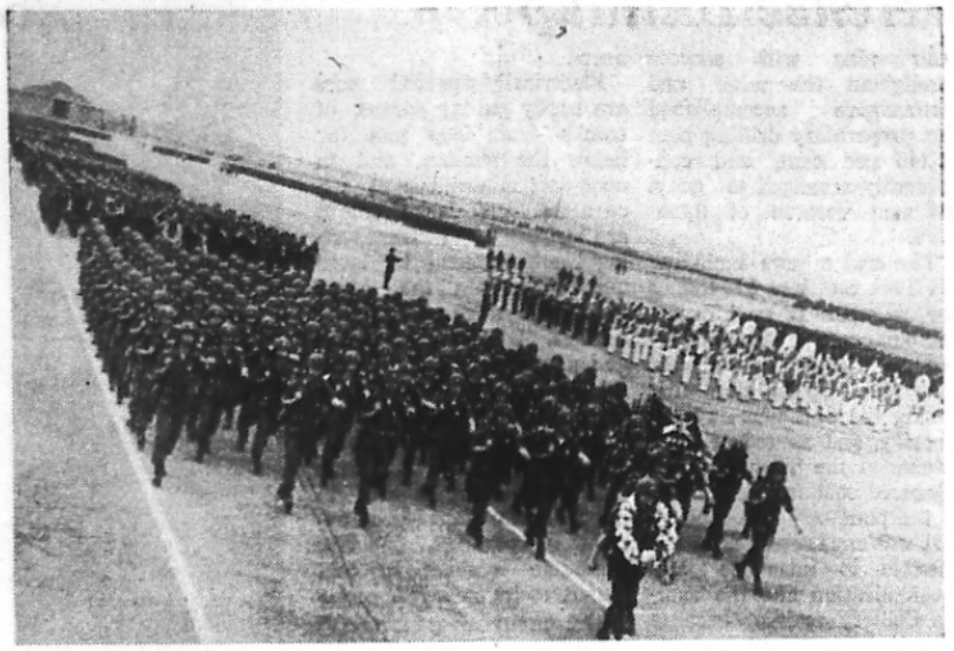
But Johnson who flew into Seoul at the end of October of last year forced Pak Jung Hi to throw into the Vietnamese war more South Korean combatants out of 600,000 "ROK" Army officers and men. Now, Pak Jung Hi is trying to camouflage the additional dispatch of troops with "peaceful" phrases.

On Jan. 10, a South Korean special correspondent in Washington reported that Pak Jung Hi's "plan to send up to 50,000 civilians in the reserve to Vietnam" became a matter of "great concern" among U.S. officials.

This was 20,000 more than the planned figure released by the South Korean authorities: 20,000 for "logistic support," 7,000 for "manpower export," 1,200 as crew of U.S. transport ships and over 1,000 as "technical personnel."

The South Korean public points out that this is "another form of troop-dispatch under a changed name for fear of people's opposition. And this is intended to push through the plan to increase South Korean troops in Vietnam up to 100,000, as agreed upon between Humphrey and Pak Jung Hi early last year.

Pak Jung Hi, contractor of the U.S. war in Vietnam, is trying to remain in power at the sacrifice of South Korean youths. He will have to answer for his crimes against Asian people.



Puppet South Korean units bounding on a journey to South Vietnam, after a "send-off" ceremony given for them in Seoul

Mongolian Paper Flays S. Korea's Troop-Dispatch

The Mongolian paper "Hedelmer" on Jan. 5 denounced Pak Jung Hi's plan to send more troops to South Vietnam for the U.S. imperialists, according to information from Ulan Bator.

Noting that the South Korean puppets have not hesitated and are not hesitating to perpetrate any outrage against Asian and African peoples at the bidding of U.S. imperialism, the paper called for exposing and frustrating their heinous acts.

Troop-Dispatch Necessitated by U.S. : South Korean Journal

A South Korean journal pointed out that what was "decisive" in the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam was "pressure from the United States."

It says: "Upset by the world opinion that it was intervening in a civil war, the United States tried to draw the United Nations into the Vietnamese war, but in vain. No less annoying was the opinion at home that the United States must not behave as the world police. Hence the urgency to convert the Vietnamese war into a de facto international war."

The journal says that the dispatch of South Korean troops to South Vietnam "was thought out in view of their necessity on the part of the United States."

"It is out of question," added the journal, "that the (South Korean) 'Government' which is not in a position to supply a single weapon by itself, could decide on troops dispatch without U.S. instructions."

"We are told that troops have been sent at the request of the South Vietnamese Premier, but the dispatch followed activities of the United States which approached South Korea with a strong demand, including the visit of U.S. vice-President Humphrey on two occasion, which culminated in the proclamation of 14 conditions for allaying public opinion here."

The journal exposed that these 14 "conditions" promised by the United States were a trick to pull the wool over the eyes of the people.

"Civil Development Finance Corporation"—Its True Colour

A leading official of the "International Finance Corporation (IFC) in Washington came to Seoul on Jan. 15 to midwife the "Civil Development Finance Corporation" to be set up in South Korea.

He will have negotiations with the "Economic Planning Commission" of the puppet South Korean Government and the "Economic Consultative Body" representing the comprador capitalists in South Korea to set up the "CDFC" by the end of March.

Washington and Seoul say that the "CDFC" will issue loans to private enterprises for "development business" and, as a result, financial supply to medium and small enterprises will increase.

As is known, however, the "IFC" itself is an instrument of aggression and plunder of the U.S. and other imperialist monopoly capitalists and is aimed at victimizing medium and small private enterprises in small countries, dependencies and colonies.

South Korean comprador capitalists will make investments in the "CDFC," but it will be dependent on U.S. "aid" and U.S. investment, and the managerial right will, by and large, belong to the Americans.

This corporation will not handle general deposits, but only foreign exchange loans for medium and small enterprises. It will not be subject to "legal control" provided for by the South Korean "Bank Law" and will enjoy privileges in making long-term investments in "private enterprises," mainly in medium and small enterprises.

Moreover, the corporation's business will be placed under the direct control of the "IFC."

The establishment of the "Civil Development Finance Corporation" in South Korea is another step for plundering and subjugating the South Korean national economy.

Review of Recent Developments in South Korea

Passenger Boat Hit By Destroyer in South Korea

A destroyer of the puppet South Korean Navy participating in a military exercise hit a passenger boat, killing 75 crewmen and passengers and sinking the boat on the sea off Gaduk Island, South Kyungsang Province, according to a radio report dated Jan. 16 from Seoul.

The 140-ton class passenger boat was on its way to Pusan, South Kyungsang Province, from Ryusoo, South Cholla Province.

The steward of the boat, who narrowly escaped death, said that the destroyer hit the boat, though the signal-lamp of the boat was plainly visible.

In the first two weeks of the year, the Pak Jung Hi clique made public various plans for war preparations, plunder and suppression, revealing their intention to form in South Korea a "second front" of the Vietnamese war and involve themselves deeper in this aggressive war of the U.S. imperialists.

On Jan. 10, the puppet Defense Ministry made public a plan for "continued aid including armed forces to South Vietnam" and "preparations for placing South Korea on a war footing." According to this plan, it was announced that 250,000 youths would be drafted for military service and three reserve divisions be activated into combat divisions this year. Last year also three reserve divisions were reorganized into combat ones to fill the gap caused by the additional dispatch of troops to South Vietnam.

Bonesteel, commander of the U.S. Eighth Army in South Korea, declared at two press conferences in the past two weeks that South Korea would be supplied newly with a large amount of U.S. military equipment this year, including modern long-distance communication facilities with ultra short wave apparatuses, Hawk and other guided missiles, F-5A fighter-bombers and so on. He also made public the fact that "capable" U.S. military experts are being posted along the military demarcation line.

In the wake of the disclosure of the Pak Jung Hi clique's plan to send 50,000 reservists to South Vietnam this year, it was also reported that preparations are under way for the dispatch of puppet Air Force units to South Vietnam.

Added proof of this was furnished by ceaseless provocations along the military demarcation line against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The U.S. side infiltrated a total of 35 naval vessels into the eastern coastal waters of North Korea from Dec. 30 to Jan. 13 and fired machinegun bullets into the portion of the Korean-Chinese side in the demilitarized zone on Jan. 6. These hostile provocations by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys have further aggravated tension in Korea.

On the other hand, the Pak Jung Hi clique, with the backing of their master, are working overtime to win in the spring "presidential election" and the following "National Assembly election."

In the last two weeks, the Pak Jung Hi clique took measures for breaking up or buying over the opposition forces and intensifying the suppression of people.

On Jan. 12, the Seoul Police chief ordered over 7,000 policemen and 2,000 police agents to go on "emergency duty for prevention of crimes."

Pak Jung Hi's right-hand man Kim Jong Pil, Chairman of the "Democratic Republican Party," stumped around various units of the puppet First Army demanding armymen return Pak Jung Hi and his Party to power.

A spokesman of an opposition party attacked this as a prelude to unfair election.

The South Korean people are soberly watching the situation. They are unceasingly raising their voice calling for the reunification of the country, free from outside forces and opposing the dispatch of troops to South Vietnam.

Japanese Reactionaries' "Permanent Residence" Artifice

During last year, despite the ever multiplying efforts of the Japanese authorities to induce Koreans in Japan to acquire the so-called "permanent residence" in Japan, by changing their DPRK nationality to that of the "ROK (South Korea)," Koreans in this country not only defended their honour as DPRK citizens, but also won great results in this facet of their patriotic struggles. These results included the fact that, quite contrary to Japanese and South Korean reactionaries' expectation, even Koreans with "ROK nationality" began refusing to remain any longer "ROK citizens," which they had had to accept as their status for one reason or another. This determination on the part of the so-called "ROK citizens" was encouraged by their growing knowledge that, whether they liked it or not, their ignominious status would serve nothing but helping the Pak Jung Hi clique in promoting their traitorous acts.

The "permanent residence" artifice is an offspring of U.S. imperialism's plan for Far Eastern aggression and a concrete step for the implementation of the "Agreement on the Legal Status of Koreans in Japan," a component part of the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" aimed at justifying the re-invasion of South Korea by Japanese militarism and the traitorous acts of the South Korean regime.

This is a trap set for the Koreans in Japan to keep them as dual slaves of the Japanese reactionary ruling circles and the puppet South Korean clique.

The so-called "permanent residence" plan is designed to impose "ROK (South Korea) nationality" upon the Koreans here in Japan. According to the "Legal Status Agreement," only those who have "ROK nationality" can apply for "permanent residence" in Japan. There is no doubt that the "permanent residence" and the "Legal Status Agreement" are all designed to encroach upon the human rights and national rights of Koreans in Japan, their citizenship included, suppress and persecute them more ruthlessly and to put down their patriotic movement. This was proved by the intensified national discriminatory measures against, and political suppression of, the Koreans by the Japanese authorities last year.

With a view to making it easier for them to stage a comeback to South Korea and to step up the militarization of Japan, the Japanese reactionary ruling circles are patronizing the South Korean clique, while the latter is seeking to use the Koreans here for any political aims.

The DPRK Nationality Law, which is strictly based on the principles of international law and correctly reflects objective reality, firmly guarantees the status of Koreans in Japan as overseas citizens of the DPRK. There has not been, and cannot be, such a thing as the "question of nationality" regarding Koreans in Japan, and no one can be allowed to impose any "nationality" upon them against their will.

Koreans in Japan are citizens of the DPRK. This is the very legal ground that they should enjoy the status as provided for in international law, as well as the rights and treatment due to foreigners. Therefore, the unjust steps taken by the Japanese authorities against the Koreans in Japan are no more than a wanton violation of elementary norms of international law and also, a hostile act toward the DPRK.

With no ruse can the Japanese Government justify its unwarranted acts of infringing upon the citizenship and democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan and of suppressing and persecuting them. Nor can it escape the obligations to ensure them all the democratic and national rights.

The frustration of the "permanent residence" business undertaken by the Japanese authorities, hand in glove with the Pak Jung Hi clique, last year, proved that no force can block the road ahead of the Koreans in Japan who, rallied around the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (CHONGRYUN), are advancing vigorously under the banner of their socialist fatherland.

The Japanese authorities should stop imposing "permanent residence" and "ROK nationality" upon them and discontinue the persecution of them and should fully ensure them all the democratic rights, including DPRK nationality and the freedom of travel to and from their homeland.

145th Repatriation Ship Leaves For Chongjin

The 145th repatriation boat on Jan. 20 left Niigata Port, Japan, for Chongjin Port, the DPRK, taking Korean citizens in Japan on board.

The 145th group of Korean returnees has boosted the number of Koreans who have so far been returned from Japan to their home country for nine consecutive years since 1959, to a total of some 86,800.

238th MAC Meeting

U.S. Violations of N. Korean Waters Denounced

KAESONG, Jan. 13 (KCNA) —Maj. Gen. Pak Joong Kook, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), lodged a stern protest with its U.S. counterpart against its hotile acts, committed already in the new year, of illegally dispatching various naval vessels in succession into the eastern coastal waters of North Korea and continuously firing at the Korean-Chinese side in the demilitarized zone.

At the 238th MAC meeting on Jan. 13, the major general pointed out that the U.S. side had illegally dispatched 35 naval vessels into the eastern coastal waters of North Korea since Dec. 30 up to that day.

On Jan. 6, some 40 military personnel of the U.S. side armed with light machine-guns, carbines and M-1 rifles assumed an attacking posture against the Korean-Chinese side at around 7 hours 50 minutes near the military demarcation line and perpetrated the outright hostile act of firing scores of machine-gun bullets into the portion of the Korean-Chinese side in the demilitarized zone at around 8 hours 30 minutes.

"The continued hostile provocations of the U.S. side on the sea and in the demilitarized zone," the Korean-Chinese side's representative noted, "clearly show that the U.S. side is deliberately persisting in its schemes to increase tension in Korea."

Fascistization of South Korea

THE U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are further fascistizing the social and political life in South Korea.

Those public figures who advocate the unification of the country are thrown into jails under the "Anti-Communist Law" and journalists fall a victim to terrorism in broad daylight.

According to reports from Seoul, more than 11,700 progressive students were expelled from their schools last year. Even excursions of students are banned, to say nothing of the activities of their scientific organizations.

Two hundred fifty-four periodicals were closed down and more than 1,500 reporters ousted last year.

To intensify fascist suppression, the Pak Jung Hi regime set up newly 210 police stations and boxes last year, while reinforcing the puppet police by 8,000 men.

The fascistization of South Korea started with the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and the fabrication of the Syngman Rhee puppet regime and it has been further stepped up since the Pak Jung Hi clique came into power.

The intensified fascist terror rule in South Korea is connected with the grave crisis of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule caused by the powerful advance of the popular masses for the country. And this deepening crisis was the motive of Washington in placing the Pak Jung Hi clique in the puppet regime.

At that time, the movement for unification was rapidly surging in Korea and the Chang Myun cabinet was utterly powerless before it. Therefore, the United States could not but support the military junta (Pak Jung Hi's coup regime), withdrawing its new plan drafted at the time of Chang Myun." ..... The United States was sure that the politics in South Korea could be entrusted only to a rightist dictatorial regime." (No. 5, 1962, Japanese journal *Sekai*)

Thus, the puppet regime went over to the Pak Jung Hi clique, the most reactionary group. They have set up fascist machinery employing approximately 1,000,000 personnel forces, including more than 40,000 police, over 370,000 political agents of the "Central Intelligence Agency" and 320,000 police informers. This means one policeman or informer for every 25 persons of the population. Pak Jung Hi's fascist policy is intended to repress and liquidate all the progressive democratic forces and maintain the colonial system of U.S. imperialism.

This finds vivid expression in the evil laws rigged up under the wirepulling of the U.S. imperialists.

THE MEMBERS of progressive political parties and organizations and those people who call for peaceful reunification of the country are liable to punishment as "political criminals" under the so-called "Anti-Communist Law." Paragraph 2, Article 4, of the "Law" stipulates that those who write or keep books advocating peaceful unification of the country or going against the grain of the Pak Jung Hi regime are liable to penal servitude up to seven years. And Article 5 stipulates the same terms of penal servitude for those who meet, talk or exchange letters with their relatives and friends belonging to progressive political parties and organizations.

The "Law on the Punishment of Special Crimes" lays it down that anyone who calls for North-South negotiation, economic and cultural intercourse and correspondence between the two parts of the split land and its independent, peaceful reunification are to be sentenced to death or penal servitude of five years or longer under Article 1 of the "State Security Law."

The Pak Jung Hi clique produced over 3,000 fascist laws in less than two years since their take-over in May, 1961.

In 1962, "summary trial" cases surpassed 608,800.

All this only attests to the weakness of the Pak Jung Hi "Government" rigged up by the U.S. imperialists.

Despite ruthless fascist suppression, voices calling for freedom, democracy and the right to existence and the reunification of the fatherland are mounting higher as the days go by.

Heavy tanks set in array to keep student demonstrators away from nearby "Government" buildings (Seoul)

Tragedy of A Homogeneous Culture

Historical Remains Bisected

There is a relic of the Kokuryu dynasty (37 B.C.-668 A.D.) that attracts the attention of visitors to the Korean History Museum in Pyongyang.

It is a bronze-nimbus and a stand minus the Buddha. The nimbus and the stand are gilded bronzework and the Buddha that sat on it is known to be an excellent work of art.

Then, how is the Buddha gone? It is a cultural tragedy due to territorial division. The Buddha is in the south of the partitioned land.

The artificial barrier has made it impossible for historians in the North and South to study cultural legacies jointly according to a coordinated plan.

In recent years, scholars both in the North and South have reportedly unearthed various relics, which turned out to be very valuable material for the study of Korean history and ancient culture.

It would be quite natural that scholars should want to see and study these newly discovered relics and arrange the archaeological materials in a single system. But they are unable to inform each other of their new discoveries, to say nothing of exchanging scientific data.

The younger generation of the divided land cannot freely explore cultural relics and historical monuments left behind by the ancestors.

An image of Buddha in Sukkoolam, Kyungjoo. The greatest masterpiece of Silla art, and the principal image of Sukkoolam Temple. But now, this image is utterly neglected to be well thumbed by the hands of indiscreet visitors.

The Daidongmoon Gate of Pyongyang, the DPRK, which was reduced to ashes during the Korean War, has now been restored to its original state.

The Chumsungdai Observatory built in 647 A.D., the oldest of its kind in the world, and the Buddhist sculptures of the Sukkoolam (the stone Buddha's grotto of the Silla dynasty) built in 751 A.D., renowned for its high artistic and architectural standards, are in South Korea.

And the world-famous mural paintings on the ancient tombs of the Kokuryu dynasty are in the North.

Precious relics such as metal works of Ancient Korea (500 to 400 B.C.), the astronomical chart carved on stone of the Kokuryu dynasty, movable types made in 1234 and graceful porcelain works demonstrate the talent and resourcefulness of the Korean ancestors.

The younger generation cannot see many of them with their own eyes. They can see them only in pictures.

How Cultural Relics Are Preserved

More than 40 historical remains and monuments valued as national treasures were repaired or redecorated to give the original appearance, last year in North Korea. Among them are the Daidongmoon Gate in Pyongyang, representing the architecture of castle gates in Korea, the commanding post of a leader of the loyal army detachment at the time of the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-98) against the Japanese invaders, the Gwaigoong Pavilion in Ryanggang Province and the Kaisim Temple in North Hamkyung Province.

The state allocates funds and provides a labor force every year to keep valuable cultural relics in repair. Scientific research work is going on to unearth all cultural treasures in the country.

But the situation is quite different in South Korea. Cultural relics there are being trampled underfoot, destroyed or looted. The octangular nine-storey tower of the Woljung Temple in Kangwon Province of South Korea has lost its copper ornaments at each corner of the eaves and is on the point of collapse, the whole structure leaning to the southeast by 5 to 6 degrees.

Some time ago many precious relics in a tomb of the Silla dynasty (57 B.C.-935 A.D.) in Kyungjoo, South Kyungsang Province, were stolen. The Sakyamuni tower of the Boolkooksa Temple in Kyungjoo, and the Pihyang Pavilion in North Cholla Province are ruthlessly left to the mercy of negligence. More than 300 cultural items have disappeared in the past few years in the Kyungjoo area alone.

The South Korean puppet authorities are indifferent to the preservation of cultural assets. They have gone the length of reducing them to household ornaments of the rich or selling to foreign countries.

Why This Tragedy ?

This is because the Korean people of the same blood and the same language, culture and customs, are forced to live, separated in the North and South.

The U.S. troops occupied South Korea in 1945. The greatest tragedy of our nation began at that time.

North and South Korea are going along different roads in cultural life as well as in political and economic life.

After landing in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists set about obliterating its national culture.

Having turned scenic spots of South Korea into their pleasure grounds, they are stealing valuable cultural relics.

The national traits of Korea are being contaminated with the corrupt, decadent Yankee culture.

An overseas Korean who visited South Korea after an absence of a decade left there with the following words: "What an international garbage bin my native land has become! Where is the 5,000-year old culture and tradition of our nation?..."

The White House tries to keep Korea divided and create a different culture and nation in South Korea. This is impermissible.

The U.S. troops must quit South Korea at once and the bisected culture of a single nation be linked into one.

A South Korean paper deploringly reports the state of preservation of cultural relics and denounces the "Government's" lack of any plan for keeping national legacies in good repair. Titles read: "Slipshod maintenance—A Sakyamuni Tower of Boolkooksa Temple collapses."

More Relics of Ancient Korea Unearthed

Recently more relics of Ancient Korea, the first Korean state founded around the 5th century B.C., were unearthed in the Pyongyang area and in Sinchun county, South Hwanghai Province.

Among the new finds are productive tools, arms and horse-equipment. Arms include a 380 mm long and 48 mm wide dagger whose handle is "goose-fleshed" so it would not be slippery, one sword with a long sharp blade and pointed tip, and two spears with triangle tips evidently attached to wooden handles.

Proletarian Writer

CHOI SUH HAI

Choi Suh Hai (1901-1932) is one of the outstanding realist writers of the proletarian literature in Korea in the early 1920's.

During less than ten years of his literary career, he left behind him tens of beautiful short stories.

Born into a destitute family, he could not receive even primary school education. His father having died before he was one year old, he was brought up by his lonely mother. At 17, he left for Northeast China in search of a livelihood. Working sometimes as a seasonal laborer and sometimes as a bean-curd dealer, he had experienced all sorts of hardships. Poverty, humiliation and maltreatment made him look into the truth of life and aware of basic contradictions in society, and all his experience was clearly reflected in his works.

All the characters of Choi Suh Hai's works are people, innocent and obedient like sheep. At first, they try to adapt themselves to the realities and work hard to build a better future for themselves. But the harder they work, the more miserable their life becomes. This inflames their wrath, which throws themselves into a desperate struggle against the class enemy.

At that time, Korea's labor movement, greatly influenced by the October Revolution, was rapidly mounting, and such a social background is found reflected in literature, too. A number of progressive writers, upholding the banner of class literature, formed many literary circles to serve the Korean proletariat.

From his start in literature, Choi took the stand of the laboring class, portraying truthfully the sorrows and indignation of working people, thus calling upon them to wage a bitter struggle against the exploiting class.

Love for and sympathy with working people who undergo agonizing sufferings from poverty and persecution, anger at and denunciation of the irrational social system, hatred against the class enemy and warm love for people striving for their living right—this is the main theme that run through all his works.

Though he died a premature death never to see his fatherland restored, scores of his short stories including "Escape," "The Death of Pak Dol," and "Starvation and Murder" still inspire his readers and induce them to give thought to the era, society and human destiny, particularly to the future path of the Korean people.

The People's Korea
Published every Wednesday by Chosun Shinbosa
Office: 5, Tsukudo Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan
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